AP US History

Chapter 18 Questions

1. What were the positives and negatives of urbanization?

Positives:

* Homes had grew to unimaginable size and grandeur.
* New important technological and industrial developments had started to appear
* There were now places where one could simply spend their time however they want (leisure)
* Transportations had improved-instead of horsecars which would take a long time, subways were developed and they could bring more people than a horsecar could.
* Creations of new buildings, such as the skyscraper had helped to incorporate steel-girders into new (some) buildings so that they were stronger and wouldn’t collapse.
* More cities mean more business and more business means new jobs.
* More public services were given (like transportation).

Negatives:

* Fires had been more frequent because of the houses-they were often made up of wood, so most cities had burned down if they had wooden houses.
* Earthquakes had also been more frequent as a result of any skyscrapers (the high pressure does something with the tectonic plates in the Earth)
* Diseases had also appeared since many factories were in cities, so there was a large amount of air pollution decreasing the public health.
* As a result of the huge waves of immigration, there was overcrowding and nativism had appeared once more.
* Also because of immigration, where racism was present, crime rates were high.

1. During the “Age of the City,” how did American consumer culture and leisure culture each change?

Consumer culture:

* Incomes became larger (except for female, African-American, or Mexican, lesser money increase)
* The new mass market was given the development of having affordable products and many consumer goods.
* Style had now become important to people now (particularly women).
* Canned foods were developed and having “refrigerators” had been created.
* Chain stores were developing and catalog purchasing was also available.
* Department stores were starting to be created.

Leisure culture:

* Was once unavailable to many Americans and was disliked, eventually this view had changed.
* Spectator sports such as the MLB had started to appear.
* Gambling in sports had become a common activity to do.
* Theaters were developed in America.
* Operas were also available (for the higher-ups)
* People spent money to watch in the movies.
* Newspaper emerged.

1. What is the difference between popular culture and high culture? Explain with specific details and examples.

Popular culture:

* It is the totality of ideas, perspectives, attitudes, memes, images and other phenomena that are deemed preferred per an informal consensus within the mainstream of a given culture.
* It is seen as well-popular, how people like it, what the people decide are cool; this was for the middle-class.
* Leisure activities differed; people went to spectator sports and the movies.
* People listened to music.
* People watched cartoons and action movies.

High culture:

* It is now used in a number of different ways in academic discourse, whose most common meaning is the set of cultural products, mainly in the arts, held in the highest esteem by a culture (more elite and expensive).
* This was for the elite, the higher-ups, only a privilege they could experience.
* Leisure activities differed; people went to see the opera and the theaters.
* People went to the orchestra.
* People watched foreign films.

1. What changes in education occurred during this “Age of the City?”

* Since there was a demand for people with higher education for younglings so that they would one day benefit society, education had grown.
* Public education had become more numerous, first there were only 100 public high schools, but by 1914, they grew to 12,000.
* Educational reformers attempted to teach the Indians; they also tried to assimilate them.
* Colleges were given land grants by the federal government.
* Before there were few colleges for women, but eventually there was a slightly larger amount of them.

1. How was urbanization related to industrialization?

Urbanization was related to industrialization in numerous ways.

* Since buildings needed to be developed, products from industries were necessary to build them, such as steel (and if created cement).
* Since industrialization brings a growth in trade and manufacturing, they needed to be in cities for the most effective profits, and as urbanization grew, so did industrialization.
* As rural areas did not have a lot of stores, the cities were however plenty in having them, and since stores need products, industrialization helped in supplying them with goods.
* Since urban areas did not have a lot of fresh produce like in rural areas as they had farmers’ markets, industrialization had produced canned food for people living in the cities (later fresh food was eventually available).
* In urban areas, people needed jobs and the most common ones was working in industries.